

JUST GLEANINGS

COULDN'T WET THEIR WHISTLES

Patrons of the Auditorium beer parlors were able to wet their whistles on Tuesday after an enforced four-day drought. The January quota of beer was sold out early Friday afternoon, so the beer party was closed until the February quota was received and released—Nanton News.

FARM IMPLEMENT REPAIRS ARE REPORTED SHORT

REGINA—Unless the farmers arrange for repairs for their machinery now they may find a shortage of repair parts so acute by spring that they won't be able to get work done. It was indicated at the 23rd annual convention of the Saskatchewan Barbed Wire Association held in Regina. The delegates urged farmers to co-operate and make complete checks of their equipment because of the shortage of materials for repairs. The delegates decided to approach the steel controller at Ottawa and federal and provincial agricultural departments for assistance in obtaining additional supplies.

DIPHTHERIA IS SPREADING

Warning to parents that diphtheria is spreading in Alberta this year was sounded by Dr. A. Somerville, provincial inspector of communicable diseases. He urged every rural family to have every child inoculated against the disease. Initial inoculation and re-inoculation wears off after five years, said Dr. Somerville, and a single inoculation will remain in the system. He declared that more adults are being infected every year and all should take preventive measures. In Edmonton, where inoculation is carried out in schools and clinics, and in the rest of the municipality and local health officers are in charge of preventive measures.

HOW IT'S DONE—AND NO ONE KNOWS WHO DID IT

Five volunteer riflemen, who were paid \$25 each, shot to death Walter Robert Avery, millionaire owner of a policeman, in the Utah prison yard recently, according to a Salt Lake City press report.

The shots were fired at 8:23 a.m. and two minutes later Avery was pronounced dead.

All persons connected to death in Utah must choose between the firing squad and the hangman—and Avery picked the riflemen.

Although five rifles rattled at Sheriff Watson's signal, only four spat death-dealing signals. One of the 30-30 calibre weapons loaded secretly by the sheriff contained a blank cartridge, but none of the executioners knew who drew this weapon.

The riflemen stood in a cellophane bagging the yard with a canvas hung over the door, and fired through eight-inch slits. From 22 feet they fired bullets into a target pinned over Avery's head.

The Briar rink, comprising Len Fox, on S.P. Torrance, Bill Ross and Otto Schellke returned Friday night after taking part in the southern Alberta curling finals which were played in Calgary. They did not have much of a chance against the packed rink.

IN OUR HARDWARE DEPT.

TIN DAIRY PAILS, each	69c
HEAVY DAIRY PAILS, each	95c
HEAVY ROUND TUBS, each	2.00
SQUARE TUBS, each	1.95

DON'T FORGET TO PURCHASE YOUR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

YOU'LL DO BETTER AT THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE RED AND WHITE STORE

Those who are looking for a good break are the ones who go broke.

COLGATES ASSORTED SOAPS	
While they last	6 for 25c
A limited quantity only at this price	
Jergens' Assorted Soaps	3 for 14c

Keep Fit for your task—Take Frobit N.C.F. For Children and Adults

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE
A.F. McKibbin, Phn. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

The Chronicle

VOLUME 22; NUMBER 2

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1943

\$2.00 A YEAR; 5¢ A COPY

CARBON LOCAL OF FARMERS' UNION ELECT OFFICERS

Ask Government To Put Moratorium on Debts

The Carbon Local No. 424, of the Alberta Farmers' Union held a white drive, followed by election of officers, in the Scout Hall, Carbon, on Wednesday evening, February 2nd, and a good crowd was on hand for the occasion.

The proceedings started with a whist drive, and prize winners were Mrs. R. Barber, and Mr. Jack Barber.

After whist was over the election of officers for 1943 took place, and the following were appointed:

President, Robert Barnes.
Vice-President, W.R. Van Loon.
Secretary, Hugh Isaac.
Treasurer, W.R. Van Loon.
Directors: Dave Anderson, Richard Garrett, George Appleby and Albert Schell.

Rob. Barnes was chosen as delegate to attend the Convention to be held at Edmonton on February 9, 10 and 11.

A motion was made, seconded and carried unanimously, as follows: "That the Government of the Province of Alberta Institute a Moratorium upon all debts that have been incurred by the farmers of Alberta, until such time as the Dominion Government guarantee the farmers parity, until such time as the Dominion Government guarantee the farmers parity, and to continue the moratorium for a period of twelve months from the date such parity prices have been reached."

The secretary was also instructed that copies of this Motion be forwarded to Premier Wm. Abernethy, Mr. E. M. Brown, M.L.A., and to the Alberta Farmers' Union Convention.

The Carbon Local now has 80 paid up members for 1943, and it is expected that about 50 more will join the organization within the next few weeks, giving Carbon one of the largest Locals in Alberta.

LONG YEARS AGO

February 11, 1932

The local mixed hospital is now on, and 16 rinks are entered. Two draws are being played each evening, 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., and on each rink a lady cutter is playing third.

Jas. Gilbert, local painter, died on Saturday from tuberculosis, following a number of illnesses.

Mick Skerry, Connie Friesen, Jan. Smith and A. Turcotte comprise the rink playing in the Swallow hospital this week.

L. Foxon, Rev. McNiel, S. F. Torrance and A.F. McKibbin are rink playing in the Drumheller hospital.

The 40 below weather is over, but it is still cold.

CARBON CALVES DONATED 100

Out of the 53 calves donated by the various Shorthorn breeders in Alberta, and sold at the recent sale in Calgary with proceeds going to war charities, three were from the Carbon district.

John Atkinson of Carbon donated a calf which was sold to W.S. Herron for \$125.

Stewart Hay of Carbon donated a calf which was sold to Wm. Coates of Didsbury for \$130.

The above named Shorthorn breeders have been raising purebred cattle for a number of years and find the demand for their calves to be greater than the supply, and excellent prices have been secured for purebred Shorthorn cattle the past two years.

NEW RATION BOOKS TO BE ISSUED HERE FEBRUARY 23, 24, 25

Distribution To Be Made From Municipal Office

From over 800 distribution centres throughout Alberta citizens will be able to obtain ration book 2, during the last week of February, by calling and presenting their old ration books. At Carbon citizens of town and district will be able to get their new ration books by applying at the Municipal Office, where distribution will be made on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 23, 24 and 25. The office will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon each day, and volunteer citizens will be present.

According to an announcement by advertisement on page 5 of this issue of The Chronicle, complete details for getting the new ration books are outlined, and everyone is asked to read these instructions carefully and act accordingly.

One member of the household may obtain ration books for the family, or in rural areas a farmer may obtain ration books for his neighbors for convenience and when necessary. In each case it is necessary to present ration book number one, complete with postcard in the back, filled out with full name, address and telephone number, and address of the owner. When the necessary information is transferred from ration book 1 it will be returned, as some of the old coupons are still useful will sell on in March.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STRANGE

BETTER SEED—BETTER CROPS

January and February are usually the coldest months of winter, but the use of time to time of it is better seed, will not be long till spring, and when we think of spring we think of new life arising from seed and grain with eternal new promise from the long winter sleep.

All this brings to the mind of the farmer the thought of the seed that must be planted before a new crop can be achieved. As long as the land is to be sown, regardless of deficiencies or surpluses, or of high or low prices, the seed is certain, it always has paid, it pays today, and always will pay farmers to use better seed. Year after year eternally, as Virgil two thousand years ago reminded us, Nature's forces are at work exerting a backward pull on quality, and this backward pull can only be overcome by the use of time to time of it is better seed. Good seed—particularly Registered and Certified seed—is scarce this year owing to the past wet season and late fall. All farmers would do well to use some better seed, preferably some Registered and Certified seed, and the sack and wise farmers will order their seed as soon as possible while the relatively small stocks are still available.

BOY SCOUT NEWS NOTES By the S.M.

Sometime during the week of January 30th to February 6th someone cut a large length out of the flag pole (rope) on the flag pole fastened to the Scout Hall. As near as I can judge approximately 30 feet of wire rope was taken. If this rope is not returned promptly the Scouts will be forced to obtain another length and pay for it out of their meagre funds. Also taken was a rope snap which was fastened to the rope.

To the offender I will mention that it is not a very decent trick to play on boys. However, if this rope and snap is returned immediately, we will do nothing more about it.

FLYING FORTRESSES RETURN FROM ATTACK ON OCCUPY FRANCE



The first all U.S. bombing attack on occupy France was launched by a unit of Flying Fortresses operating from a base in Britain. It was a successful high level precision raid on railway yards and other targets at Rouen and Caen. All the Fortresses released their bomb loads on the target and all the U.S. bombers returned safely. Picture shows a U.S. bomber crew in front of their Flying Fortress after their return.

CARBON CADET CORPS PARADE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Platoon will parade under Lieut. Young, Farmers' Exchange hall, 7:25 p.m. Army dress for this unit uniforms, civilian dress for those without. Roll call by Acting Sgt. Pattison. 7:30-8:00—Knock and Lashings. 8:03-8:30—Drill. 8:35-9:00—Signalling (semaphore). 9:03-9:30—Morale code (lamp). Cadet Corps Promotions.

The following official promotions are announced: Sergeant Young to rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Lance-Corporal D. Pattison to rank of Acting Sergeant.

LITTLE ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Two Carbon rinks are entered in the Swallow hospital this week. McKibbin, Bessant, Mackay and Ruben. The other rink is entered by the late of Fred Priebe, N.S. Wright, A. McLeod and V. Grose.

Sgt. Wilfred Thornhill of Birmingham, England, who is training with the RCAF, stationed at Patricia Bay, B.C. visited in Carbon last week with Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Garrett and Mrs. M. Garrett. The Sergeant being married to the late's grand daughter in England.

Lester Guttmann left Tuesday afternoon for Edmonton where he will spend a couple of days.

Clarent Grant Gayn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Gayn has enlisted in the Canadian Active Army, according to information received from the Public Relations Office of Military District No. 15, Calgary.

Dr. McFarlane was a Calgary visitor last Thursday and Friday.

Don't forget the Auction sale of the effects of the late John Ball, to be held Saturday, February 13th.

Mr. S.F. Torrance underwent an operation on Thursday last in the Holy Cross hospital, Calgary, and we understand that she is doing as well as can be expected.

Bill Talbot of the RCAF, Calgary, spent last Thursday in town with his family.

The annual meeting of the Carbon branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society will be held in the class room of the United Church on Tuesday evening, February 23rd, at 8:00 p.m.

Election of officers and routine business will be dealt with, and a large attendance is requested.

Mr. George Lewis and infant son returned home from the Calgary hospital last Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Crossman were Drumheller visitors last Friday.

After a few days of fine weather, another storm came from the north on Sunday, bringing more snow and cold weather. This is a regular old time winter, and the old timers are hoping that the cold weather won't keep the people away from their dance on Friday, February 12th. Weather wouldn't stop the planners from attending a dance in the 90's.

Steve Lila of East Coulee spent the week end in Carbon.

A few friends of Mr. Ross Thorburn made a surprising trip to the south evening, the occasion being his 72nd birthday.

CARBON IS NOW IN DRUMHELLER RATION DRUM TERRITORY



Slight changes have been made in the boundaries of Local Ration Boards at Calgary, Drumheller and Hanna, according to an announcement made by the regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The town of Carbon on the eastern boundary of the territory administered by Calgary Board has been deleted from this territory, and added to the territory under jurisdiction of Drumheller Board.

In addition, Mayor Paton of Drumheller has been notified that the town of Craignyle, on the eastern boundary of Local Ration Board E-12 has been transferred to the territory administered by Hanna Board, which is E-11.

Officials of the regional office of the Ration Division state that when new ration books are issued between the dates of February 23 and March 1, Alberta, residents of Carbon should note where to apply for their books, since Carbon has been transferred to Drumheller Board. All Local Ration Boards will handle distribution of ration books through centres within their boundaries.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir—

May we ask for a little space in your paper regarding the Cadet movement.

No doubt most of our Carbon citizens are aware that a Cadet Corps has been formed in Carbon, and is in the process of being organized. The membership of the Corps is now 22, and we wish to increase this to 35 so that we may have a full platoon. There is, therefore, an opportunity for a few more boys to join, between the ages of 12 and 18 years.

A by-law was passed by the Council authorizing the consolidation of taxes for 1943.

A discussion arose over the matter of imposing cattle of a Carbon district farmer, who paid the pound fees by cheque and after taking out the animals, stopped payment on the cheque, and the council authorized that unless this payment was made before the next council meeting action would be taken to collect same.

24TH ANNUAL BONSPIEL TO BE HELD FEB. 16, 17 18

The 24th annual bonspiel of the Carbon Curling Club will be held on Tues. day, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 16, 17 and 18, and it is expected that a large number of outside rinks will enter the play this year.

There will be two main competitions, the Peoria Curling Collieries and the Ontario Laundry teams. Besides the Blue Ribbons or consolation event, and good prizes are being awarded by the committee in charge. These will be on display this week end in the window of the Farmers' Exchange store.

Yours truly,

Carbon Cadet Corps Committee

By Order of The Wartime Prices and Trade Board

CHARGE ACCOUNTS

NOW BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE 25th OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE MONTH IN WHICH GOODS ARE PURCHASED.

This means that an account for goods bought in February becomes due March 25th. An account for goods bought in March becomes due April 25th, and so on.

It is permissible to charge purchases made between the 25th and the end of the month as if they had been made on the first day of the following month.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE

WM. F. ROSS, Manager

PHONE 3, CARBON, ALTA.

CAR CONSERVATION

Do you know the surest, simplest way to help keep your car fit to "Carry On" for the duration? It's to see about our new Car Conservation Plan—the plan that will give lasting service from tires, engine, transmission, all vital parts.

Car Conservation costs you very little—saves big repair bills. Applies to all makes or cars, trucks.

GARRETT MOTORS

Phone: 31 S.J. Garrett, Prop. Carbon

Naval Officers And Ratings Who Man Invasion Craft Are Trained To Reach Objectives

FIGHTING men of the United Nations needn't worry too much about reaching land when they're called upon to make another invasion from the sea. Naval officers and ratings, including many Canadians, whose job it is to man invasion craft, have been trained to see like hawks in any kind of weather. It's a safe bet that many could find that proverbial needle in the haystack with their eyes closed if the way Canadian volunteers for combined operations had what seem like non-existent beaches during their training is a criterion.

During manoeuvres at a big establishment on the shores of a picturesque loch in the Highlands they proved that high-flying night fighters aren't the only men with keen eyes.

The sky was inky black when five of the foxtails assault craft, nine men and 26-foot long, pulled away from the jetty. They scrambled into the water with enthusiastic shouts. Despite the rain and the wind they loved every minute of it.

They wrapped me in sea boots, a turtle-neck sweater and slicker, but that didn't keep out the damp and the cold which eats deep into your bones. I couldn't find much fun bouncing over foam-beaked swell waves like something riding the back of a frolicking sealion.

Able Seaman Gaston Lavergne, a French-speaking Ottawa youth, has barely piloted the submersible craft into the loch before gushes of salt water began to pile over the sides and somehow found its opening under my collar and then down my back. Salt water, too, burned my eyes.

Each sailor got a chance to climb into the turret on the starboard, steer the bucking boat and send signals to the stoker operating the big engines hidden in the stern. They could hardly keep still as they waited their chance to take the wheel.

Lieut. R. M. Smith of Regina stood on the deck binking along to a flashlight to the other craft following in line a length apart. How he managed to keep from getting under the overboard as the boat rocked is a mystery.

Subsistently a dull crash echoed in the darkness. If you strained hard you could see the spot where two boats collided. Another flashlight blinked. "Everybody okay?"

The eyes of Jack Nunn, 21, of Port Dover, Ont., glistened as brightly as the flashlights. The submersible, Alan Legate Drumheller, called him to take over the wheel.

"You'll drown in there in a sec," laughed Stan Rose of Montreal as he climbed out and wiped salt spray from his forehead and face. "But, boy, it's swell just the way."

The way the other faces around split into watery grins amply described their feelings, too. They included Harry Atkins of Watford, Ont.

The darkness was broken momentarily again when Lieut. Smith flicked out another message and the armored craft, as if they were on a real operation, deployed to the starboard in the line abreast and bucked into the waves.

It was difficult to see through the pelting rain where they were heading, but then dimly a little beach could be spotted among two hills all-housed on the murky sky. The boats crept closer.

The flashlight blinked again: "Objective achieved."

Cooking Hint

Agriculture Folder Informs Housewives On Ways To Save Fats

Fats are required in most cooking processes, but they need not always be butter or lard. Fats and drippings from meats, properly prepared and used, can often take the place of rationed butter or other shortenings.

The housewife has a double responsibility in the use of fats in wartime. First, to make the best possible use of all household fats, so that less will be bought and secondly, to turn in all unusable fat to the neighborhood meat market or salvage department for salvage purposes.

The Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture has published a timely folder, "Saving and Using Fats in the Home," which may be obtained, free of charge from the Publicity and Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

PLAY TOO ROUGH

Thomas Murdoch, 21-year-old U.S. marine back home to recover from wounds suffered in action on Guadalcanal island, believes he discovered a Japanese Confucius on the island. He quoted a captured Japanese soldier as saying: "Tojo, he say American marines all playboys, but we say they play too rough."

Lots Of Metal

Eiffel Tower Contains 7,000 Tons Which Nazi Invaders Covet

A Paris dispatch printed in Sweden asserted that the world-famous Eiffel Tower "has rusted beyond repair as the result of neglect."

It is Eiffel Tower about to fall into the hands of German Wreckers? A Paris dispatch printed in Sweden asserted that the world-famous Eiffel Tower "has rusted beyond repair as the result of neglect." (The Eiffel Tower has really failed to disappear this has happened against the desires of most Frenchmen. For they know that every six years the lowering of the tower's top is followed by 65 during workmen who traditionally refused to wear safety belts (although at least five were killed on each job.) A year ago the German invaders talked covetously of the tower's 7,000 tons of metal. The rust story suspiciously like a Nazi lie spread as a forerunner to the destruction of the best known feature of the Seine landscape.

Built for the Paris Exposition in 1889, the Eiffel Tower has been called "an upstart bridge that went on where except into the heart of bourgeois France." Alexandre Gustave Eiffel himself once admitted: "I know it is atrocious, there it is, and there it stays." And so all 84 feet of the Eiffel Tower stayed—its massive tower did not budge. It was the Seine and its head lifted serenely into the Paris haze.

The building stood soundly in the tower while the German planes of the last war attacked the City of Light. He read poetry there while the shafts of light from the sun and the wind and the summer lightning lashed and crackled the framework. Both the man and the tower looked down cynically on riot, royalty, and tourists. Together for decades, they calmly survived the demands of highly artistic people that "this monstrosity" come tumbling down.

By June, 1940, when the Nazis came again, Eiffel had been dead for 37 years, but his tower saw the German planes arrive, and it wore in shame, the hated swastika. Greedily the aggressors eyed the metal bolt, but hesitated to burr salt into the bleeding wounds of the French masses. And so the Eiffel Tower was spared—for the time. But now its end may be near. It will be so easy and so typical of Hitlerism—to find an excuse in the rust that is eating into the structure to destroy the tower and steal the iron scrap. Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Idea From Holland

Tells Dutchmen How To Show Up Nazi War Production

Thirty-five thousand Dutchmen forced to work in Germany were told to blow their noses to slow up Hitler's war-production effort by Radio Orange, Netherlands Government-in-exile station in London.

The announcer said: "It takes about a quarter of a minute to blow your nose. But if you do it properly it will take a full minute. If, therefore, taking the lowest estimate, 300,000 men will all blow their noses, whether from necessity or not, about 1,250 working hours will be lost."

"Every card of hardwood used for furniture and other articles of wood or about 20 gallons of oil."

Distinctive Badges



—Continued From Page 1—

The Canadian Parachute Corps wears distinctive uniform badges. The upper illustration of the cap badge combines the flying aspect of the service as represented by the wings; the jumping as represented by the parachute and the maple leaves identifying the corps with Canada. The centre illustration of a collar badge shows the paratrooper hanging from an unheated dagger dropping from a cloud. "St. Coelis" meaning "Out of Heaven" conveys the suggestion that paratroopers drop from the clouds behind enemy lines and use their highly-specialized fighting ability to full advantage. The uniform buttons illustrate a maple leaf suspended from a parachute, partially surrounded by the word "Canada."

Food For French Africa

Supplies Are To Be Distributed Under A Rationing System

Thirty-five thousand tons of supplies for civilian consumers have been landed at French North African ports, the British Ministry of Information said.

Food, including flour, cheese, sugar, tea and dried fruits, comprise the bulk of the shipments. Textiles, soap, medicines and keracene were also dispatched.

The French administration is handling the distribution of the supplies under a rationing system, it was said.

The natives of South Africa fall into three main divisions, known respectively as Bushmen, Hottentots and Basuto.

Watching Skilful Hands That Pack "Life Savers"



Watching the skilful hands that packed his "life saver" is Sgt. A. R. "Newbie" Taylor, R.C.A.F. fighter pilot who had to bail out of his aircraft over Newfoundland and made a safe descent in a "chute" packed by Airwoman Mary Devine of New Westminster, B.C. "I can vouch for the good work these girls are doing" said the sergeant. His was the second "chute" packed by this section which brought a pilot safely to land.

Huge Quantities Of Food Parcels Are Sent Each Week To Prisoners Of War, By Canadian Red Cross

MORE than 400,000 acknowledgment cards have been received at the Prisoners of War Inquiry Bureau in Ottawa, each one evidence that a Canadian Red Cross food parcel has safely reached an Allied prisoner in German or Italian hands. Checking, filing and recording the information on these cards engages the spare time of about 100 voluntary workers at the Canadian Red Cross Inquiry Bureau in Ottawa, headed by Mrs. H. T. Plimpre of Toronto.

Strange Story

How a Captain Lost In The Desert Heard Church Bells Ringing

Recently a mother wrote to the London paper Daily Sketch telling this strange but authentic story of how her son's life was saved by the BBC broadcast of the Victory bells on November 15.

"My son, a captain in the artillery serving in the Middle East, had travelled across the desert to the coast on special duty."

"He returned in the dark, and when he had reached his camp he had mislaid his way and was unable to discover the right track. To add to his difficulties, his car had broken down."

"He was wandering around when he heard the sound of church bells. His first impression was that he had heard the sound of his own words—'gone crackers'."

"He finally traced the sound at last to a building which he took for a hunk of sand. On investigation he was able to find a lorry with British troops in it, and they were waiting in line to a broadcast of the church bells ringing in dark England."

"It was given a hot drink, his car was repaired, and he was soon on the right track. Within an hour he had regained his own unit."—London Calling.

GOOD NUTRITION IS HEALTH AMMUNITION



Mr. Beaver is "sold" on nutrition, too. At home he gets the right foods for breakfast and dinner but since he began studying Canada's Official Food Rules he has changed his noon-hour eating habits as well. Today, with a shortage of manpower and most every businessman doing two men's jobs, he doesn't believe in taking chances by eating the wrong foods.

Much has been heard of the work at Toronto headquarters of the society which sends out huge quantities of these food parcels each week, but the task does not end with that. Each parcel contains an approved acknowledgment card on which the prisoner who receives the parcel is permitted to write his acknowledgment and describe the state of the parcel and the date received.

Not all the prisoners comply and no doubt many of these acknowledgments are lost in transportation mishaps, but more than 400,000 were received up to the end of the year and overseas mail delivery brings hundreds of them. The cards are carried free through the mails and are collected by the inquiry bureau at Ottawa. Often the recipient of a parcel pens a little note of extra thanks.

If the prisoner gives his home address, the card is copied and the original sent to his next of kin. By this means, heartening news in the handwriting of their own loved ones has reached many next of kin in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Mrs. Plimpre's group, like herself, all carry on this work at their own expense, and many others give virtually their full time. In addition to handling the cards the bureau serves as a clearing house of information regarding prisoners of war, operating in co-operation with the government departments concerned with prisoners.

On more than one occasion the bureau has been visited by those fortunate enough to escape from enemy prisons and they have brought gratifying reports of the delight with which the parcels are received and the difference they make to the often-hungry and desperate prisoners. Here are some extracts from prisoners' messages found on the cards:

"Your parcels have given infinite pleasure. They are wonderful and the thought and work behind them are not touched by the war."

"Thanks is the smallest word for a swell parcel. God bless you all for doing a grand job. We will never forget from prisoners—messages found on the cards."

"I felt like a schoolboy suddenly given a 'tuck'."

"Thanks from a son of Britain—35 years old."

The British Empire

Stood The Test And Withstood The Shock Of War

Some critics shy only away from the very word "Empire"—except when it applies to the French, the Belgians, the Portuguese, or the Dutch. They say that "British Empire" is an indelicate expression—rather in the manner of the Victorians who used to call trousers "unmentionables."

It is a queer attitude of mind for these are the modern thinkers. But perhaps they are not such pioneers as they imagine. They are, after all, only casting back to the foolish period between the two wars when it was fashionable to jeer at the Empire and everything it stood for.

It would have been hard for the world if there had been no British Empire or if this Empire, being principled and a continental, had stood apine and irresolute—London Daily Mail.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE GIFT

An old negro preacher known by the white folks to have a weakly, very kindly and was known of them mischievously offered him a bottle if he would acknowledge it completely in the next issue of the church magazine.

The offer was accepted and the next issue contained the following item: "The minister thanks Mr. Jones for his gift of fruit and for the spirit in which it was given."

La Goulette, the port of Tunis, was built with stones taken from the ruins of ancient Carthage three miles away.

Health

LEAGUE presents
CANADA OF
VITAL
INTEREST

CARE OF THE TEETH

"Teeth are like wives. Neglect 'em and you're headed for trouble," declares a pamphlet entitled "Be Kind to Your Teeth," just released by the Industrial Division of the Health League of Canada for distribution among industrial workers. Accompanying the pamphlet is a striking cartoon-style picture illustrating how even a toothache can cut down vital war production, which is available for use on factory notice boards at a nominal charge.

"Be Kind to Your Teeth," points out that a decayed tooth, if neglected, may lead to chronic, serious, or even fatal illness. Such foods as candy, sugar cakes, pastry (the refined carbohydrate foods) should be used in strict moderation as their excessive use contribute to dental decay. On the other hand, the pamphlet advises, uncooked foods such as green vegetables, raw fruits and dairy products are good for the teeth. Meat and eggs are needed for vitamins—except vitamin D which is provided by sunlight in the summer. During the fall and winter months cod liver oil or other fish oil added to the diet furnishes vitamin D. Exercise for the teeth is necessary if they are to be healthy. It is stated, "Vigorous chewing of food does the trick."

Proper care of the teeth, it emphasizes, includes brushing them after meals, using a small toothbrush with well separated tufts; the use of dental floss or cotton thread drawn between the teeth to remove food particles; brushing the upper teeth downward and the lower teeth upward; brushing vigorously the top surface of back teeth, and washing the mouth out with clean water.

Periodic examinations by a careful dentist are essential, it is stated. At least one visit a year is necessary. A good dentist will stress prevention—frequent cleaning of the teeth, the filling of small cavities, early recognition and treatment of infection of the gums.

Lost time from work is lost wages, points out the pamphlet. It costs less to prevent than to cure. This is the third of a series of publications designed to keep industrial workers on the job.

Paneled Housedress



4313

By ANNE ADAMS

Practical yet with plenty of fashion news—Anne Adams Pattern 4313 is a slim-fitting dress for the matron-at-home! The slimming front panel is cut in-one with the trim shoulder yokes. Accent the shapely collar in white contrast. And don't forget to add the pretty pockets.

Pattern 4313 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 35-inch, ½ yard contrast.

Send twenty cents (cash) in coins (stamp cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Legit. Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermid Ave. E. Winnipeg, Man.

Study in Black and White



This attractive small person takes the business of eating seriously as he tucks into his supper of cereal and milk. Canada's Nutrition Program is vitally concerned with building a strong Canada by improving the health of all its citizens through better nutrition. Milk and cereals should play an important role in the diets of both young and old.

Soldiers From Ireland

Some of Britain's Most Brilliant Fighters Were Born There

The fact that General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, whose army has covered itself with glory in Africa, is a North of Ireland man, reminds us, despite De Valera's attitude, thousands of South of Ireland men are also fighting in the British armies—and no warriors can be thought of.

It used to be pointed out that Lords Roberts, Welsley, Kitchener and the Duke of Wellington were all born in Ireland—and so they were. The Kitcheners who had lived for centuries in Suffolk, were not really Irish people, though the great general's father, Col. H. H. Kitchener, lived in Kerry, where the field marshal-to-be was born.

The Duke of Wellington was born near Dublin, but educated at Eton. He was in character a typical English aristocrat. As English as his ancestors who, sent there as an emissary of Henry VIII, had obtained an estate on which the family lived for centuries. Once when someone referred to Napoleon's conqueror as an Irishman, Daniel O'Connell remarked sarcastically: "Being born in a stable doesn't make a man a horse, does it?"

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

WILL-YUM



"But how could I be as bad this month as last, there's only twenty-eight days in February."

By Fred Neher



REG'LAR FELLERS—No Argument There



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

One of the U.S. automobile industries is producing big amphibian troop and gun carriers and provision airplane parts instead of automobiles.

Sale of Japanese property seized in British Columbia has been authorized by passage of an order-in-council, an official of the secretary of the state department said.

Mrs. Smuts, wife of the prime minister, has launched a campaign in Johannesburg to double the number of South African women in the fighting forces.

Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas has assumed command of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, succeeding Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tiddler.

Swiss postal authorities announced that mail again would be accepted for North America and Britain via Lisbon. Some delay would be caused by censorship, they said.

A new instrument has been invented which enables a pilot to compute in a minute or two the loading balance of his airplane. Heretofore this was a skilled mathematician's job.

For many years a welcome sight to thousands of women, the giant anchor which used to be outside the Marines' Institute at Gorleston, Norfolk, a relic of the winter days, was removed for scrap.

Lists of civilian victims of the war are to be placed in Westminster Abbey with Service names after the war—the first volumes to contain 4,000 civilian names covering the Battle of Britain are being compiled.

Rationing of fresh fish started in Sweden January 11 joining rationed, restricted foods canned mackerel and tinned fish which have been rationed for some months.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

FEBRUARY 7

JESUS AFFIRMS HIS DEITY

Golden text: He that hath seen me hath seen the Father, John 14:9. Lesson: John 8:12-59. Devotional reading: Philipians 2:1-11.

Explanations and Comments

The Witness Borne by Jesus to Himself, John 8:12-59. Again, verse 12 refers us back to 7:37. Verses 12-19, 26-30, 35-48, 53-58, are a continuation of the narrative about the Feast of Tabernacles which has been interrupted by 7:52-8:11. Again, therefore, Jesus spoke unto them, saying, "I am the light of the world." Though he had spoken a great deal to them in little parables, and what he had said was opposed, yet he spoke again," observes Matthew Henry.

According to the Talmud, on every night of the feast the Court of the Women was brilliantly lighted by the two colossal golden candelsticks which recalled the light of the pillars of fire in the wilderness; and it was fitting, therefore, that Jesus should contrast himself with these and all other lights.

He that followeth me shall not walk in the darkness, but shall have the light of life, that is, the light necessary to maintain spiritual life. "It was characteristic of Jesus Christ to declare himself to be the light for practical ends. Light is glorious in itself, it is its own evidence and needs neither braid nor argument. Christ might have compared himself to light in either of these respects. But light is also practical, calling to life and action, and it is clear from our Lord's word that this was the sense in which he gave himself the name. On each of the occasions on which he used it he coupled it with a distinct call to progress or to labor. 'I am the Light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness.' The night cometh when no man can work: as I am the light of the world I am the Light of the World.' 'Let a little while, I am the Light with you, walk while ye have the Light.' You see his meaning. Like the sun he shines not to be gazed at but to be used. To man he is to be vint the sun is for enjoyment and for work" (George Adam Smith).

Tear fluid is an exceedingly powerful destroyer of bacteria, according to the discoveries of an English biologist.

Reports Across Canada Claim That Hens Are Laying Like Mad



Just as if the Hen World had heard about the Canadian Nutrition Program and all the nice things the Nutritionists say about the wonderful food value of eggs, Canadian hens are laying for all they're worth:—brown eggs, white eggs, speckled eggs.

Of course the color of the shell doesn't effect the food value of the egg one bit, though there are still people who say they wouldn't give two cents a dozen for eggs that are brown, while others insist that a brown-shelled egg is vastly superior to any other.

Canada's Official Food Rules say that everyone should have at least three or four eggs a week and recom-

mend one a day when possible. Eggs, like meat are a building of protein food and they may take the place of meat in the main meal of the day. They are also valuable as providers of iron, Vitamin A and the B vitamins, and are one of the few foods which supply a small amount of the sunshine vitamin D.

According to Nutrition Services, there is no difference in food value between eggs graded A, B, or C, though there is a difference in price and flavor. The lower grade and less expensive eggs may be used in dishes where other flavors predominate. It is important that eggs and egg dishes be cooked at low temperatures for high heat toughens the protein.

SELECTED RECIPES

HERE ARE SOME TASTY COMBINATIONS

Mixed grated cheese with a little peanut butter and chopped sweet pickle.

Mixed chopped cooked meat (lamb, veal, beef, pork or chicken) with

chopped celery and molasses with salad dressing.

Mash baked beans and moisten with catsup.

Mix equal parts of chopped cooked smoked pork tenderloin with chopped raw cabbage. Moisten with salad dressing.

Choline flaked tuna fish or salmon with chopped celery, sweet pickles and pimiento. Moisten with salad dressing.

Combine cottage cheese and orange marmalade.

Sliced ham, Swiss cheese and cole slaw.

Lettuce, tomato and bacon.

Mix chopped hard-cooked eggs, celery and a little sweet green dressing (chopped). Moisten with salad dressing.

Mix equal parts of chopped shrimp and pineapple; moisten with salad dressing.

Mix chopped left-over meat loaf with a little horseradish; moisten with salad dressing.

A layer of cream cheese, then a layer of Idaho potato on whole wheat bread.

More people are killed and injured annually by accident in U.S. than have been killed or wounded in any of the nation's wars.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Yes, while young. Later they become permanently attached to rocks or other objects.

BY GENE BYRNES



FOR

QUALITY PRINTING

AT A REASONABLE PRICE
CONSULT

The Carbon Chronicle

FORECAST MANY CHANGES IN POST-WAR PERIOD

One of the scientific dreams which modern research is bringing steadily closer to realization is the capturing of energy directly from the sun's rays. The tapping of even a small part of the tremendous quantities of solar energy which flood the earth every day and its harnessing to man's industrial and domestic needs would effect a complete transformation in the life of every nation.

No country would be more profoundly affected than Canada. With its highly developed industrial activities and with its huge reservoirs of both developed and undeveloped water power, the Dominion has a vital interest in such new sources of energy. Our rivers and waterfalls rank second only to those of the United States in the amount of energy which they generate, and our utilization of hydro-electric energy on a per capita basis is the third highest in the world. Our tremendous national investment in dams and power-stations and transmission lines might be rendered valueless.

Scientists have already built, on an experimental basis, solar engines that effectively utilize the power in the rays of the sun, though so far they have been unable to solve the practical problem of making this power available at the low cost which would make it a servant of daily life. When and if that day comes, it will see a revolutionary change in our present method of releasing stored up solar energy through the burning of coal and oil.

These fuels are formed as a result of a natural process which, through millions of years, transforms the sunlight originally stored up through the action of chlorophyll, the green stuff in leaves and vegetation. Science is attacking the mysteries of chlorophyll in the hope that some day man may be able to duplicate nature's action and thus produce fuel synthetically from chemicals.

Also going on is research based on the application of the so-called "thermo-couple" principle in converting the sun's rays into electricity. Photoelectricity—already put to many practical uses by the "magic eye"—is also the subject of hopeful research. Finally, the basic principles involved in releasing the atomic energy potentially available in matter itself are also known, and science is engaged in the search or means of putting this limitless source of energy to work in the service of mankind.

It may be that future generations will have at their disposal a wealth of power which will dwarf our present output from waterpower, oil and coal, just as these multiply a thousandfold the energy which earlier civilizations had at their command in the form of human and animal labour.

NEVER MARRY AN INVENTOR (Australian Press Union)

Mrs. John McCarthy, of Randwick, says she feels as if all her married life she's been living on top of Mount Vesuvius. Her husband, Private J.F. McCarthy, an amateur inventor, has in the past year—

Blown her and the seven children out of the house with three explosions. Set fire to the house. Destroyed 17 aluminum saucepans. Wrecked the gas stove. Ruined the Christmas pudding. Mrs. McCarthy said: "Take the advice of one who knows, and never marry an inventor."

"Seventeen of my beautiful aluminum saucepans have gone west with him looking for his rubber formula. "Nice how-do-you-do one day when the priest visited us after the baby was christened. He was I warning the baby's bottle in an old jam tin, when his reverence walks in."

"His reverence says nothing, but I blushed up and said: 'It's me husband that's taken the saucepans, your reverence. He's an inventor.'"

"When my husband got his inventing craze first, he was trying to make transparent candles. Don't ask me what for, because I don't know. Just a whimsey."

"Then he spent a lot of time trying to make a one pound of butter into two with some chemical or other. He made two pounds out of one all right, but we could never eat either pound. He said it was all right, so we let him eat it on his own."

"Sundays were something awful. Nothing but explosions all day long. "Once my husband mistook his Christmas pudding in the boiler for his rubber experiment. He put something into the pudding and the whole house shook with the explosion."

THE COST IS SMALL, BUT THE COVERAGE IS GREAT

A representative of the Lintotype Company recently returned from a trip with a story of a weekly publisher who gives potential advertisers a graphic idea of what they get when they advertise in his paper.

"That publisher," said the representative, "had lifted a one-inch ad from one of his newspaper forms, had run off 1,000 copies of it on a job press, and had pasted all of them on a wall in his plant."

"And now when any potential advertiser asks why 'a little one-inch ad should cost so much,' the publisher points to the wall and says: 'But you are not buying a one-inch space. You are buying all that—1,000 inches—with all of it individually mailed to your prospects.'"

"If you were to mail them out yourself, at only a penny each, the postage alone would amount to ten dollars!"—Lintotype News.

This is a battle for your homes and rights—Bullat Now.

ALUTIAN ISLANDS HAVE FERTILE SOIL—NO TREES

Following extract from an article on the Aleutian Islands, by Wm. L. Worden, an Alaska newspaper man, is printed to correct the general impression that most of us held that the islands are barren and worthless:

"In the first place the soil is extremely fertile, sandy loam, which grows wild pen vine and various grasses—almost all nutritious to cattle or sheep. Wild rye has heads 6 inches long. Various valuable herbs such as arnica and digitalis grow wild. Natives have lived for centuries on the berries of the pitarium bush and roots of various tubers, when other food was unavailable. Caribou and reindeer grow fat on the grass."

"In a few places where soldiers or trappers have planted tiny victory gardens, radishes, lettuce and beets thrive."

"Trees are lacking. Contrary to common opinion the soil is not particularly rocky and nearly every island is topped with fog-bound peaks."

"There is no doubt that these islands can do as a stock raising country. One band of 10,000 sheep has had no food other than natural grass in years and is thriving. The thermometer is never low enough to bother a hardy breed, there are no predators."

"As a fur growing country the islands are unsurpassed. West winds and foggy days produce superior pelts. Blue furs, where foreign is a matter of doubt, have multiplied consistently, providing a steady living for trappers."

"Wait till the war's over and I'm discharged from the Army!" cried the private in a fierce whisper to the corporal. "See what I'll do to that sergeant-major of ours!"

"Hold hard," said the corporal in a restraining voice, "just keep calm. You'll have to wait your turn and take your place in the line-up!"

•

A gentleman who had been unhappy in marriage, took a second wife soon after the death of the first. It was a triumph of hope over experience.

SEEDTIME FOR HARVEST

By
Dr. K. W. Neely
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West-Lair-Territories Association

Land in North China

The average annual rainfall in Shand province, North China, varies from 14 to 21 inches. Some districts, therefore, have slightly more rainfall than Winnipeg and others about the same as central Saskatchewan. It is an agricultural province and has been for some 4,000 years. There are about 100 persons per square mile. Surely we can learn some lessons from them.

They have preserved their soils by preventing erosion. This has been accomplished by very skillful tillage methods developed through generations of experience and by terracing slopes and hillsides. Wheat, cotton, millet and potatoes are the leading crops.

One of the chief factors in the maintenance of fertility is manure. Every possible scrap of animal manure, including manure, is worked into the soil.

We have yet to learn that farmyard manure is one of our greatest agricultural assets. Most of it is wasted. It will certainly play an important part in any soil conservation program we may undertake, and we should be using it now.

Farmyard manure should be spread on the land while fresh and preferably in the fall to be followed the following summer. If it must be piled, the piles should be high, compact and damped.

Some day we may realize the agricultural value of town and city sewage. The chief difficulty in its use has been the large volume of water. At least two towns in England have overcome this by "composting" sewage with other organic wastes. The resulting fertilizer sells for \$2.50 per ton, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

Economical Housewives

There was a day when the housewives bought the faraway "bargain" in the belief that it was good business to save a few pennies. But experience taught them a few things. Today's housewives do not buy blindly. They blindly examine the article first and when satisfied with the product they pay a fair price at home. It is economical to make your purchases in CARBON

TROUBLE WITH FLAX

The reason why the federal department of agriculture changed its mind about increased flax production was not because flax is not needed, but due to the fact that the capacity of processing plants in both Canada

and the United States is not large enough to take care of the surplus. Last year Canada produced about 15 million bushels of flax, and the Dominion processing plants could only take care of about one-third of that volume. It was expected that United States plants could grind the balance

of the Canadian crop, but this cannot be done. United States plants have their hands full with their own flax crop, soybeans, etc. Consequently the federal department of agriculture is asking that there should be no increase in flax acreage in 1943.



RATION BOOK No. 2

-HOW AND WHEN TO GET IT

For the convenience of the public and to ensure speedy distribution, New Ration Book No. 2 will be issued locally at the following distribution centres.

ADDRESS

DATES

HOURS

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CARBON

FEB. 23, 24, 25

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The new Ration Book will NOT be mailed to you. It must be called for. Before you can secure the new Ration Book you must fill in and surrender the application card in the back of your present Ration Book No. 1. This card should be left in the Ration Book for the distribution officer to tear out. If already detached, it should be brought along with your present Ration Book, so the name and serial number may be checked. You do not surrender your present Ration Book as it contains Coupons yet to be used.

Write your serial number here

RATION BOOK 1

CARNEY DE RATIONNEMENT 1

Serial Number **TE 000000**

1. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

2. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

3. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

4. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

5. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

6. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

7. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

8. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

9. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

10. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

11. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

12. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

13. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

14. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

15. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

16. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

17. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

18. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

19. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

20. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

21. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

22. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

23. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

24. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

25. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

26. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

27. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

28. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

29. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

30. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

31. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

32. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

33. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

34. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

35. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

36. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

37. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

38. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

39. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

40. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

41. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

42. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

43. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

44. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

45. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

46. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

47. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

48. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

49. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

50. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

51. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

52. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

53. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

54. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

55. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

56. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

57. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

58. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

59. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

60. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

61. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

62. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

63. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

64. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

65. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

66. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

67. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

68. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

69. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

70. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

71. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

72. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

73. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

74. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

75. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

76. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

77. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

78. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

79. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

80. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

81. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

82. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

83. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

84. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

85. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

86. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

87. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

88. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

89. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

90. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

91. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

92. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

93. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

94. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

95. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

96. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

97. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

98. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

99. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

100. (500,000) is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out. It is the number of the Ration Book from which this card was torn out.

MAKE SURE ABOUT YOUR SERIAL NUMBER

Your name and present place of residence (in the case of children, the residence of the parents) must be printed clearly in Block letters.

Make sure that your serial number, including letters and figures as shown on the front cover of Ration Book No. 1, is clearly written on the application card. This serial number, including the two letters before the number, is your ration book identification for the duration.

Residents of Rural Areas may apply on behalf of their neighbours, providing Ration Book No. 1, and properly filled in application cards, are presented.

In the case of residents of a town or city, any senior or responsible member of a household may apply for new Ration Books on behalf of other members of the household, providing Ration Book No. 1 and properly filled in application cards, are presented.

Children under sixteen will not be allowed to apply for new Ration Books, either for themselves or other members of the family.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Plan Post-War National System Of Insurance

Ottawa.—To make freedom from fear and want "the assured possession of all," the government proposes "a comprehensive national scheme of social insurance." It was announced in the speech from the throne read at the opening of parliament.

The speech said it is proposed to work out post-war security plans "at once" and that they will "constitute a charter of social security for the whole of Canada."

For this purpose, the government will recommend the early appointment of a select committee "to examine and report on the most practical measures of social insurance and the steps which will be required to ensure their inclusion in a national plan."

Emphasis upon the necessity of guarding against major economic and social hazards which may arise at the end of hostilities was the feature of the speech read by the Earl of Athlone, governor-general of Canada. The objective will be to ensure "adequate incomes for primary producers and full employment after the war." A national system of health insurance is also proposed.

Other measures promised in the speech include:

1. Provision for appointment of parliamentary assistants to those ministers whose duties are particularly onerous because of war's demands.
2. A bill for redistribution of representation in the House of Commons.
3. Further development of the method of payment of the personal income tax "in the year in which income is received."
4. A measure to provide establishment of a "Canadian war supplies allocation board" to provide for the financing and allocation of Canadian war production for the United Nations.

5. Increased responsibilities to be assumed for the maintenance of Canadian airmen and Canadian squadrons serving abroad.

The speech said appointment of a joint committee representative of the agriculture departments of Canada and U.S. has been agreed upon to co-ordinate food production for the United Nations.

WAR PLANTS

Committee Advises They Be Protected From Air Attack

Ottawa.—Immediate consideration of protection of Canadian plants from air attack was urged in the report of a sub-committee on ammunition, chemicals, explosives and tank production tabled in the House of Commons.

The report of the sub-committee, a unit of the house committee on war expenditures said: "The present position is better than ever it was, but your committee feels that greater protection should be given to certain material war industries in strategic locations."

"Your committee further feels that smoke screen generators are an effective protection from air attack and recommends that they be installed where deemed necessary."

FOOD CORPORATION

Has Duty Of Buying Cattle For Domestic Consumption

Ottawa.—A total of 2,576 head of cattle was taken over by the Wartime Food Corporation, a government-owned company, between June 30 and July 18 in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, said a return tabled in the House of Commons for C. R. Evans (Lib., Maple Creek).

The food corporation has the duty of buying cattle for domestic consumption which might otherwise be exported. The purchases were made to ensure greater beef supplies for domestic use, the return said.

CONTINUING PLAN

Australia Not Cutting Contribution Of Men For Air Training

Canberra.—Air Minister Drakeford said there is no truth in a suggestion heard in some quarters that because of Australia's manpower problem there would be a diminution of the Dominion's aircrew contribution under the combined training organization. He said the plan will continue until 1945, as agreed among the countries concerned.

Buy War Savings Certificates

MEN FOR FARMS

U.F.A. Suggests Italian Prisoners Could Be Brought From Africa

Calgary.—Italians, held prisoners of war in Africa, will be brought to Canada to work on farms, if the federal government accepts a suggestion contained in a resolution passed by the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta at its annual meeting.

The resolution stated there were 300,000 Italians held prisoners in Africa and it suggested that the United Nations agree to arrangements whereby a number of these prisoners would be given the opportunity of volunteering for work on Canadian farms.

Another resolution on debt legislation asked reconsideration by the federal government of the "Dunning mortgage legislation" which was postponed at the outbreak of the present war. In absence of such legislation, the U.F.A. recommends that the farm debt structure be placed on the basis of 60 per cent. of present valuation and interest be limited to a maximum of three per cent.

BRITISH SUBMARINES

Halt Shipments Going From Italy

London.—A 6,000-ton Italian merchant ship loaded with motor transport has been sunk by a British submarine en route to Tunisia from Italy, Reuters news agency reported in a despatch from Allied headquarters.

The same submarine sank a schooner near Sardinia and a 2,000-ton trawler. Since November, the despatch said, this submarine has accounted for eight enemy ships—two destroyers, two schooners, a trawler and three merchant ships of 4,000, 2,000 and 1,700 tons respectively.

Other submarines torpedoed a 600-ton ship and a large merchant vessel in the Gulf of Genoa.

FOOD STANDARDS

Take Measures To Guard Against Deterioration Of Quality

Ottawa.—Wartime price and trade authorities are taking measures to guard against deterioration in the quality of the goods bought in stores.

Chairman Donald Gordon announced that a standard section of the supply division of the board has been formed, and its job will be to see that quality is maintained.

Gordon said that on the whole Canadian manufacturers have tried to maintain their standards of quality and workmanship, but he said also that wartime shortages are making variations unavoidable.

USE POISON GAS

Japs Reported To Have Made Futile Attack On Chinese

Chungking.—An official charge that the Japanese army is using poison gas, the first since Britain and U.S. threatened to retaliate if earlier attacks in China were repeated, was made in the Chinese high command.

Its communique said gas was used in a futile attack on Chinese positions northwest of Hungting, in southern Shensi province, Jan. 6.

"They used poison gas, but several hundred of their own men lost their lives as the wind suddenly turned toward their own positions," the communique said.

Butter Situation May Require To Be Adjusted

Calgary.—There are a few concerns in Canada holding large stocks of butter, out of all proportion to the rest of the firms in business and it will be necessary for the government to take those supplies and place them where they are most needed," P. S. Giesels, acting food administrator, told delegates to the convention of the Dairy Farmers of Canada.

Formerly minister of agriculture in Alberta and for some time deputy food administrator, Mr. Giesels reviewed the work of the food corporation of the wartime prices and trade board as related to the problem of not only establishing prices but as well in the maintenance of adequate supply.

Many farm products, he pointed out, are now selling at a higher price than prevailing during the last period because cost of production had risen and the board had felt that this was necessary in order to keep up food supply.

The general policy followed, he said, had been on the one hand to set rigid price ceilings for such commodities as cheese, butter, and pork and to set seasonal price ceilings for a different type of commodity, such as beef.

The policies, he pointed out, had engendered much justified criticism from milk and other producers and the attitude of the foods board had been to place these problems before the W.P.T.B. and to recommend various changes.

Only as a last resort and largely in order to effect equitable distribution, had butter rationing been instituted in Canada and it was hoped that the eight-ounce ration could be restored after April 30, he declared.

The extra four cent subsidy on butter would be discontinued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

subsidy would be continued after April 30 but the two cents per quart

IN NEW DELHI

Science Has Played An Important Part In Program

London.—Determining factor in Britain's wartime food program has been the individual's need and not his capacity to pay.

Lord Woolton emphasized in an interview that his primary job during 21 years as food minister has been to provide Britain's workers with sufficient and the right food to keep them fit.

He believes he has been successful. "People in both classes of society have gained in health," he said.

The wealthy now eat less and are better for it; the poorer classes are eating more with the same beneficial result."

Science has played an important part in the war of food.

Lord Woolton displayed what appeared to be a wad of yellow chewing tobacco. He explained that this was dehydrated carrots, compressed into space smaller than a cigarette pack yet sufficient to feed eight people.

Such dried vegetables have not yet been used to any extent in this country but they have helped to keep the people of Malta supplied and are used by troops in theatres of war where fresh vegetables are unavailable.

A new photograph of Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief in India. The photo was taken on the verandah outside of Wavell's office in New Delhi, India.

A consumer subsidy on milk would probably be continued for the duration of the war, he asserted.

Finance Minister Halsey, the speaker said, had given the assurance that the government would not consider the milk subsidy as a lowering of milk prices to the producer, but would regard the move as one necessary to keep down the cost of living index and a health measure for the working man.

A selective service policy that would make experienced farm help available to the dairy industry, a more stable policy of dairy product subsidies and establishment of a federal food supply department with price-fixing authority, were among recommendations contained in resolutions passed by the dairy committee.

The necessity for a price control and subsidy policy that would establish confidence among farm producers in sufficient returns to meet cost of production and thus encourage adequate output of farm products was

also emphasized.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

BRITAIN'S FOOD

Science Has Played An Important Part In Program

London.—Determining factor in Britain's wartime food program has been the individual's need and not his capacity to pay.

Lord Woolton emphasized in an interview that his primary job during 21 years as food minister has been to provide Britain's workers with sufficient and the right food to keep them fit.

He believes he has been successful. "People in both classes of society have gained in health," he said.

The wealthy now eat less and are better for it; the poorer classes are eating more with the same beneficial result."

Science has played an important part in the war of food.

Lord Woolton displayed what appeared to be a wad of yellow chewing tobacco. He explained that this was dehydrated carrots, compressed into space smaller than a cigarette pack yet sufficient to feed eight people.

Such dried vegetables have not yet been used to any extent in this country but they have helped to keep the people of Malta supplied and are used by troops in theatres of war where fresh vegetables are unavailable.

A new photograph of Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief in India. The photo was taken on the verandah outside of Wavell's office in New Delhi, India.

A consumer subsidy on milk would probably be continued for the duration of the war, he asserted.

Finance Minister Halsey, the speaker said, had given the assurance that the government would not consider the milk subsidy as a lowering of milk prices to the producer, but would regard the move as one necessary to keep down the cost of living index and a health measure for the working man.

A selective service policy that would make experienced farm help available to the dairy industry, a more stable policy of dairy product subsidies and establishment of a federal food supply department with price-fixing authority, were among recommendations contained in resolutions passed by the dairy committee.

The necessity for a price control and subsidy policy that would establish confidence among farm producers in sufficient returns to meet cost of production and thus encourage adequate output of farm products was

also emphasized.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

The second American on the trip was Col. Jack Ruggles of San Francisco. Ruggles and Vanderkloot now make their homes in Montreal.

Expansion Of Naval And Air Force Expected

Ottawa.—In a year which promises to see all Canadian forces in action against the enemy on an increasing scale, the Canadian army may not experience further expansion.

For the first time since the war started parliament may pass through its weeks without an official announcement of a program for enlarging the land forces.

The army program will include the maintenance and reinforcement of the overseas army of two corps and the maintenance of units and formations required for the territorial and coastal defence of Canada and other areas in the western hemisphere, said the speech from the throne.

But continued expansion of the naval and air forces is foreseen in the speech, which said "The progressive expansion of the navy will be continued." And "the air force will continue to expand its activities of air training, patrolling our coasts and coastal waters and sharing in aerial warfare."

Continued training under the Combined (Air) Training Organization in Canada means an expanding Canadian air force, said the speech. Canada furnishes 50 per cent. of the recruits for the combined training organization.

The speech also forecast Canada will assume increased

ABOUT PACKAGE BEES

Rules And Regulations Regarding Their Importation

Bees and honey are needed in Canada, and the only way to produce them is to keep bees. In addition to the bees now being wintered in Canada, millions more will be imported next spring. Beekeepers who intend to purchase package bees for the next season are advised by C. B. Gooderham, the Dominion Apiarist, to place their orders at once because the demand for bees is just as great in the United States as in Canada, and the United States is the only country from which they can be obtained. Unless the purchaser is acquainted with the regulations governing importation and the purchase of American funds, the nearest bank manager should be consulted, as he is the authorized agent of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. When placing the order, the purchaser must state clearly the number and size of package required, whether or not queens are to accompany them, and the approximate date at which the package is desired to arrive.

The date must not be changed later on, because it will only cause confusion at the shipping point and may result in no bees being forwarded. Before the date of arrival, the nearest express agent should be advised as to when the bees are expected and that prompt delivery is desired. As there is a 10 per cent war exchange tax on imported bees, arrangements should be made to pay this otherwise delivery may be delayed. Revenue stamps may be purchased from the Customs Department in Ottawa, and sent to the shipper of the bees for attachment to packages that are sent by mail. Last but not least, it is imperative that the beekeeper has the necessary equipment on hand to house and feed the bees when they arrive, so that the bees may produce after arrival. Further information will be found in the Special Wartime Pamphlet, No. 5 "Package Bees" which may be obtained by writing to Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Would Please Censor

Military Information Is Safe-Guarded In This Statement

An excellent example of safeguarding military information is exhibited by the following soldier's letter:

Date: Who Cares.
Place: Ditto.

Greetings:
After leaving where we were before we left for here, not knowing we were coming here from 140 we could not tell if we would arrive here or not. Nevertheless, we are now here and not there.

The weather here is just as it is at this season but, of course, quite unlike the weather where we were before we came here. After leaving, by what we came by, we had a good trip.

The people here are just like they look but do not look to be like they were where we came from. From there there is just as far as it is from here to there.

The way we came here is just like everyone comes from there to here. Of course we had to bring everything we had with us, for we wear what we would wear here which is not what we would wear there. The whole thing is quite a new experience here because it isn't like what it is like where we were before we left for here.

It is now time, in all probability, to stop this somewhat too needy letter before I give away too much information, as the censor here is likely to be a spy.

Love,
—LINDA-ROO,
—Montreal Star.

Paying Business

Woman Finds Many Customers For "Wake You Up" Service

Gasoline rationing resulted in a new business for Mrs. Goodwyn Shilton of suburban University City. Figuring that because more people would have to arise earlier to take a street car or bus, she opened a "wake you up" service with her household telephone and in less than a week picked up scores of customers. At present her most outstanding client is a young woman who feels she must get to bed early so she can obtain a full night's sleep before her working day begins. Mrs. Shilton has explicit instructions to call her, no matter where she is, and if she is not at home, to call her mother's house. She is to call her to the door, or pick up her things and lead her home.

British sailors' neckerchiefs were changed to black in 1905, in honor of the death of Lord Nelson.

British Block Busters Make Big Raid On Berlin



One of the biggest raids of the war was launched on Berlin when British bombers went over and hurled two one and four-ton "block busters" on the German capital, setting a trail of huge fires in the centre of the city. Below, are pictured some of the new super-bombs as they are loaded onto a bomber, ready to be dumped on Nazi factories. Above, is the heart of the city of Berlin with the Brandenburg gate in the foreground, "Paris square" in the background and on the right the State Opera house.

BOTTLE SALVAGE

Voluntary salvage committees have been asked to stop collecting bottles or broken glass for remelting at glass foundries unless they have their own immediate outlet for such collections, officials of the war services salvage division at Ottawa said.

MILK PRODUCTS

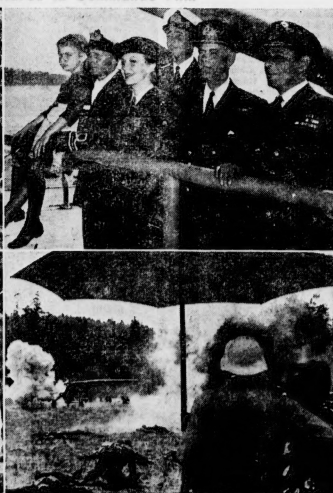
Articles now made from milk products include textiles, assembling wool, cotton, and silk; knife handles, fountain pens, shoe horn handles, piano keys, door handles and thousands of others.

Buy War Savings Certificates

QUICKLY REMOVED

A large picture of the Connecticut state seal hanging in the Governor's executive office at Hartford, was hurriedly removed after Governor Raymond E. Baldwin discovered the frame of the picture carried the inscription: "Made in Japan."

Canadian Army Featured In Commando Film



—Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Navy Photos.

Canada's Armed Forces are portrayed as hard-hitting, highly-trained battle units in the new Columbia screen play "Commando Strike at Dawn," rated as one of the greatest movies of this war. Canadians will see their sailors, soldiers and airmen in co-operative assault tactics filmed on Vancouver Island's Norwegian-like shores. Paul Muni as a patriot leading the Commandos back to his own Norway community plays the lead role in the filmed version of C. W. Forester's gripping story. Muni is shown in the upper left picture with an Army captain played by Fitz. Lieut. Robert Coute,

R.C.A.F. awaiting the attack signal after barbed wire entanglements are cut. Upper right shows Ann Carter, juvenile starlet, John Farrow, director of the film and former lieutenant in the R.C.N.V.R., Anna Lee, feminine star of the picture wearing the uniform of a third officer in the Wrens, Capt. V. S. Godfrey, R.C.N. who plays a prominent part and Sir Cecil Hardwicke, cast as a British rear admiral. Lower left photo shows "Nazi" soldiers portrayed by Canadian troops resting between sequences while lower right shows a camera unit recording an attack scene as the Commandos damage "Nazi" planes.

Crew's Courage

Men Of British Destroyer Dived Into Ice Waters With A Song

The crew of the British destroyer Achates dived into icy waters singing "Roll Out the Barrel" when their ship was sunk by a German cruiser attacking an Allied convoy to Russia, it was related.

The story of the crew's courage was told by Lieut. L. E. P. Jones, second in command of the Achates, who took over command of the destroyer on New Year's eve after the skipper, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. T. Johns, was killed by a direct shell hit on the bridge.

Lieut. Jones said the Achates threw up a smoke screen to protect the merchant ships, but in doing so, made a perfect target of herself. She suffered several direct hits.

After futile attempts to light fire and flood the crew stepped off into the water, laughing and joking.

"Once they were in the water, the lads began to sing 'Roll Out the Barrel' although the temperature of the water was 33 degrees," he reported.

"Our wounded were helped by their shipmates but after five minutes you couldn't use your limbs."

The Achates, he said, turned over and sank in two minutes as the convoy she helped save steamed on to port. Eighty survivors of the destroyer were picked up by the trawler Northern Gem.

Brave Rescue

Passengers And Crew Of A Merchant Ship Saved By R.A.F. And British Navy

Seventy-three passengers and crew of a merchant ship which was torpedoed and sunk 500 miles out in the North Atlantic are now safe in this country as the result of one of the greatest air-sea rescues of the war, during which aircraft of the R.A.F. Coastal Command flew more than 15,000 miles and the Royal Navy swept hundreds of square miles of sea, using corvettes, destroyers, sloops, and tugs.

For four days there was no success, but on the fifth a Sunderland flying boat found one of the ship's boats and dropped emergency rations, and later a merchant ship picked up the 18 survivors. On the eighth day two more boats were found, 60 miles apart, and 35 men were picked up from them by a destroyer.

After several more days' search a Porters discovered the captain's boat. Food, water and medical supplies were dropped and a destroyer was brought to the scene. The captain and his companions had then been in an open boat for 13 days.—London Times.

One great secret of happiness is the fact that we don't usually hear the mean things that are said about us.

HOME IN THE WEST

Man Who Has Everything He Needs On \$400 A Year

"We never need more than \$400 for the whole family in a year," drawled the slight, deeply-tanned native of Vancouver Island, as he hooked his rifle on some wooden pegs above the door. "You'll sure stay and have a bite with us," he concluded, waving us to a deep cushioned chaise longue in the corner of a huge living room.

My friend enjoyed the kind of a home which most men, at some time or another, dream about—on \$400 a year. The building was of ranch house design; spacious, rambling, one-story, built of logs and having three fireplaces. Good books lined the shelves. Magazines were scattered about.

We had for dinner roast venison, carrots, potatoes, cauliflower, home-made bread, hot biscuits, plum pudding topped with grapes, and a very delicious cup of coffee in an atmosphere of contented intelligence.

"We have everything we need here," admitted the man after some questioning.

"You see it costs very little to have everything. The boys and I built this house with timber cut on the place. We grow our own vegetables and small fruit. The boys do some trapping and in this way make enough to buy their clothes. I work a spell in the woods or mill to earn the money to get a few things we cannot make. We never buy any meat and have more than we can use. We raise a pig, and then at any time we can get a deer. We have a three-month season. We have more canned fish in the basement than we need. We caught and canned it ourselves.

"Pine! Lots of that, too. A fir tree will last us a year, and when we want any coal it is quite handy. There is a doctor and a dentist down in the village and the Anglican Church is four miles away. You see, all the cash we require is about \$400 annually."—By W. H. Colough in the Stratford Beacon-Herald.

PROPER FOOD BUILDS HEALTHY BODIES



Young Busby Bover is full of pep, on the go from morning till night. He knows already that proper food builds healthy bodies and he knows that eating the right foods is just as much fun as eating the wrong ones. Milk and other dairy products, whole grain cereals, eggs, meat or fish, green and yellow vegetables, Canada approved bread and fruits are on his menu every day.

Are Great Help

Canadian Army In Britain Given Credit For Rommel's Defeat

Presence of the Canadian army in Britain helped the Eighth Army save Egypt and Ring Field Marshal Erwin Rommel beyond the farthest boundaries he has sent to defend, J. E. Sewell, of the Daily Telegraph wrote after a tour of the Dominion's overseas formations.

"Historians may even give some oblique credit to the Canadian First Army for the Soviet victories in the Donets and Caucasus," he said.

He called the army "An army in being" after the last war's "unit in being"—a powerful naval force which had the job of simply existing and waiting, and said it is still as much in this war as the army which in 1910 and 1914 stood ready to engage Hitler's divisions if they attempted the costly but tempting coup of invasion.

He added: "The same army now is crouched in his rear, twitching and ready to spring. It struck once at Dieppe and sent a shiver through the entire Nazi army of occupation. Its next spring may be the beginning of the end of the war."

MADE A DIFFERENCE


In India, two native paratroop students who got to worrying on the eve of their first jump, asked an officer: "From what height?" "Five hundred feet," they chorused, and when tried to bargain for 300, were told the "dukes might not have time to open." "Oh, that's different," they sighed. "We get parachutes, do we?"

Double-Action Way To Help Relieve

COUGHS • SORENESS • CONGESTION

Get right after painful bronchitis miseries... help relieve the coughing, congestion, and soreness this time-tested Vicks way that is so successful!

Put a good spoonful of Vicks VapoRub into a bowl of boiling water. Then breathe in the steaming vapors for just a few minutes. With each breath



At bedtime rub Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest and back. Its poultice-vapor action works for hours to bring you added comfort while you sleep.

SANDS OF HAZARD

By J. B. RYAN

"MONSIEUR STOREY?" The thin sound of a hushed voice came out of the darkness.

Storey strained to see the owner of the voice, but could not. "I am not asleep," he answered, equally softly.

At once a flashlight shone, brightening the cell and revealing Storey's friendly visitor to be Captain Lebeau.

"Do not raise your voice," Lebeau cautioned urgently. "My soldiers are all asleep. You and I are the only ones awake in the entire building."

Storey nodded, and the officer continued apologetically: "I am sorry to disturb you at once, monsieur, until I had sent Ismeddin a message that would cause him to relax his vigilance."

"You hear him?" Storey asked.

"He has ordered me to tell you: 'You over to him at once tomorrow.'"

The American grinned as he sat up.

"It is appropriate that the help you are giving me should be given to me."

vent your escape?"

"Kag, Mohammed," said Storey, and a short fight between the jaws of Lebeau. Then Storey bent over the captain and felt in the man's pockets until he found the keys. He unlocked the door and the door swung ringing keys of the prison. Next Storey handed the pistol to the still puzzled Mohammed.

"What is the Lebeau's behavior?" asked Storey.

"He is afraid," said Mohammed. "I myself until I return. I am going back to the prison for Mademoiselle Fournier."

"No," Mohammed was alarmed. "Do not re-enter Ain Saffa! It is only by the grace of Allah that the Kahiri have not yet discovered us. The consequences will be fatal. The debt will be fatal. The dawn must find Ain Saffa many camels, tracks behind us."

"No," said the befuddled us, Mohammed. Storey halted the closing of the gate to remind the shepherd "But for her, neither of us would be alive now."

The Care Of Cutlery

Knives Should Be Sharpened Frequently And Stored Properly

Take the advice of the Price Board's consumer section and banish dull and inefficient knives from your drawers. Knives are more easily kept sharp and in good condition if stored properly when not in use. Don't toss knives into a drawer with other kitchen utensils, since edges become blunted from chafing against each other. Use knives only for purposes for which they are designed. For instance, the edge of a carving knife may be blunted by cutting bread. Wash knives immediately after use and sharpen them frequently, without applying too much pressure.

**LOOK OUT FOR
YOUR LIVER**
Buck it up right now

and feel like a million!

Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It pours bile to digest food, gets rid of waste, supports new cells, allows proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver gets out of whack, your food decomposes in your intestine. You become constipated, stomach and kidney can't work properly. You feel "rotten"—headaches, hiccups, dizziness, dragged out all the time.

For over 35 years thousands have won promise relief from these miseries—with Fruit-A-tives. Can you *note*? Try Fruit-a-tives—you'll be simply delighted how quickly you'll feel like a new person, happy and well again. 25¢, 50¢.

FRUIT-A-TIVES Canada's

FRUIT-A-TIVES Large Liver

Food In Germany

Diet Said To Be Only Slightly Worse Than Last Year

Germany's diet is much poorer than that of wartime North America, according to a report by the United Nations.

Took Part In Program

First Man To Transmit Music By Telephone Is Dead

William Harris, 88, who played the first musical instrument ever heard over a telephone, died last week recently in Brantford, Ont. He was one of the oldest residents of the town, where he had lived for 62 years.

He took part in a now-famous concert, arranged by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, to prove the success of his invention.

The concert was heard in Paris, Ontario, and it was one of the most entertainers. She was Mrs. E. J. Morris, daughter of Mr. Harris, said the telephone wires were stretched along fences from Brantford to Paris for seven miles away. Bell had selected the cornet as a suitable instrument to use for first tests on the telephone because of its sharp, clear-carrying notes.

"Mr. Harris' solo was 'The Old Folks' Remember Me,"

YOU'RE A WHIZZ OF A COOK

ROYAL'S A WHIZZ OF A YEAST!

**MAKES GORGEOUS
TASTY BREAD —
NO COARSE HOLES,
NO DOUGHY LUMPS**



**Airtight wrapper
protects strength
and purity**
ALWAYS DEPENDABLE!

A Youthful Population

Over Half Of People In Saskatchewan Are 24 Or Less

During the 10 years since the last census in 1931, the population dropped 25,793 from 921,785, reflecting drought conditions during the 30s which caused many residents to move to other provinces.

In 1941 there were 477,563 men and 418,429 women.

The records showed the province still has a predominantly youthful population. Of the total, 449,182, or more than half, were 24 years old or

SMILE AWHILE

Skemp—Just before Joe Smith died he made his wife promise she wouldn't marry again.

Snappy—That was just like Joe always doing something to help his fellow man.

HOME SERVICE

**COWBOY SONGS JOLLY AT
ALL PARTIES**



13

Real cowboy songs go over big
gay get-togethers! Everybody gath-
'round the songbook and warbles
the "Red River Grapes of Glee."
Is a bit grizzly, but they love it.
"For old Sitting Bull or Coman-
chee."
Bills.
They will take off your scalp on
dready Black Hills."
They love the tender, dreamy
"Red River Valley," too. Remem-
ber in "Grapes of Wrath" when Tom A-
lin says:
"Come and sit by me side if you
love me,
Do not hasten, do not hide me adieu -"
The "Git Along Little Dogies" is
the one that gives you the real fla-
vor of cowboy life!
"It's early in Spring that we re-
membered."
We mark them and brand them
and bob off their tails.
We round up our horses, load
the chuck wagon,
And the little dogies out-

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 4812

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187
188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231
232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242
243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253
254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275
276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286
287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341
342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363
364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374
375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385
386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407
408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429
430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451
452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462
463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473
474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	4		

DID YOU KNOW THAT:



The "western" city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is really the exact core of the North American continent? And that Manitoba, the entrace to our prairies, is a maritime province, with an important seaport on the northern saltwater boundary? An Associated Screen "Did You Know That?" movie short includes these facts.

QUITE APPROPRIATE

sided nickel is made, like its predecessor, of a combination of zinc and copper. The change in material probably demands a new name for the coin, and any day now, someone is likely to pop up with the suggestion of "zopper," says the Windsor Star. 2501

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA
Member Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspapers Association
E. J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

PATTON'S FUNERAL HOME

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING
PRICES REASONABLE

W. O. PATTON : PHONE 411
THREE HILLS, ALTA.

GENERAL DRAYING—

COAL HAULING

CHAS. PATTON

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

REV. R. H. HINCHY, Minister

CARBON:
Preaching Service 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School 12:10 p.m.
BEESEKER:
Sunday School 11:00 a.m.
Preaching Service 3:00 p.m.
JERICANA:
Preaching Service 7:30 p.m.
ALL ARE WELCOME

THE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH
IN CARBON

Sunday School 11:00 a.m.
Morning Service 12:00 a.m.
Young People Meeting 7:30 p.m.

Sunday Afternoon in Carbon:

At The Gospel Hall

Sunday School 2:30 p.m.
Afternoon Service 3:30 p.m.

OUR INVITATION: Psalm 95:6

O come, let us worship and bow down:

let us kneel before the Lord our Maker

REV. E. RHEMER, pastor

She was only a bottle makers daughter but nothing could stopper.

"Retire? I can't even retire!"

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
IN CANADA
Parish of Christ Church Carbon
The Rev. T. H. Chapman, R.D.
INCUMBENT

Organist: Mr. H.M. Isaac

S. S. Supit; Mrs. E. Talbot

Sunday February 14—Epiphany 6

12:15 p.m. Sunday School

7:30 p.m. Evening and Sermon

LOWER CAR LICENSE FEES

URGED BY MOTOR ASS'N

Lower motor car licenses in Alberta

have been urged upon the provincial

government by the Alberta Motor

Association. Decision to make this

request was made at the annual meeting

of the organization in Calgary last

December.

Under wartime conditions and with

fuel and tire supplies restricted, the

motor association contends that motorists

are entitled to lower fees.

Due to gas rationing, many motorists

who formerly drove 20,000 miles a

year now are down to 3,000 miles.

During the duration of the war, it is

evident that mileage will be curtailed.

The top price for an Alberta car

license is \$35 while \$25 is the average.

In view of rationing regulations, it is

contended that these license fees are

entirely too high.

Another reason for lower licenses is

that the government has been unable

to maintain highways as formerly due

to such work being hampered by lack

of materials and manpower. Conse-

quently money that should be devoted

for highways could not be used for

that purpose, even if the present scale

of licenses were maintained.

An old Scotsman, taken ill, told

her daughter to send for the minister.

But the daughter was more modest

than her mother, and sent for the doctor.

He found little the matter; and

when he had gone, leaving the daughter

fully instructed in the treatment, the

old lady called downstairs: "Mary,

who was your young man?"

"He was the doctor, mother."

"Oh, yes!"—after a short pause—

"thee he wis a little too familiar

for the minister."



Snicklefritz----

A clever man tells a woman he un-

derstands her; a stupid one tries to

prove it.

"One day," said the old countryman

from the hills, who was on trial for

murder, "when my rheumatism was

bad, and my daughter had just

cloped with a good-for-nothing

scalawag, and my barn had burned

down and I lost both my mules, and

my best old sow got the cholera and

died, and I just heard they had fore-

closed the mortgage, and the sheriff

was lookin' for me, I told my troubles

to one of these here optimists, and he

said: "Cheer up, old top, the worst is

yet to come!" So I shot him."

The track supervisor received the

following note from one of his fore-

men: "I'm sending in the accident report

on Casey's foot, which he struck with

the spike nail. Now, under 'Remarks',

do you want mine or Casey's?"

A man travelling at night, asked

the porter to put him off at a certain

station, whether he was asleep or not.

Traveler: "Get me out, no matter

how I may resist."

On awakening in the morning he

found that the train had long passed

his station. He went to the porter and

gave him what might be described as

"the works."

All the windy talk of the dealer

was called in as he tried to sell a

broken-winded horse to a reluctant

customer.

After a trial trot round, he struck

an attitude of admiration and exclaim-

ed: "And hasn't he got a lovely coat!"

"Mebbe," said the customer cordly,

"but I don't like the pents."

CANADA'S 1943 WHEAT PLAN

The Canadian Wheat Board will accept deliveries of wheat from farmers between August 1, 1943 and July 31, 1944, of 280 million bushels. The quota will be 14 bushels to the acre. The price will remain the same at the present, 90 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at the terminals. Wheat will be accepted whether it was grown in 1943 or in previous years. No farm storage will be paid.

The regulations prevailing in the current crop, year (1942-43) restricted deliveries to wheat grown in 1942. This is deleted from the plan and a farmer may grow no wheat at all this year and still hold his right to a 14-bushel to the authorized acre delivery quota. The authorized average for 1943 will be the same as last year.

INCREASE IN MARRIAGES

Love in a cottage has been a popular ideal of young men and women for centuries, but in a recent time, the shortage of cottages frequently kept lovers in a state of single blessedness. War has changed that. According to Donald Macdon, provincial registrar of vital statistics, the current housing shortage has not affected the marriage rate. In fact, 1942 will probably show an all-time record, even higher than existing record of 1939, when the rate was 11.9. In 1941 the number was 8.470, and in complete figures for the year just past, said Mr. Macdon, with more to be added as figures come in from rural areas.

TO PRESENT BUDGET SHORTLY

OTTAWA—Finance Minister Flavelle told the House of Commons this week that he hopes to have the 1943-44 budget ready "within the next two or three weeks." He was doing this, he said, "so that the Canadian people may know as soon as possible the details of our financial and taxation program for the year."

BONNIE SEWREY

Bonnie Sewrey is the vocalist member of the "Three Little Sisters" from Toronto who are heard on CBC's western networks at 4:30 p.m. MDT, on Tuesdays. They are really four of them, and they are not sisters. Besides Miss Sewrey (above) there are Gladys McKay, pianist; Pauline Ronie, announcer; and Kay Stevenson, producer.

Place your order for Counter Check Books at The Chronicle Office. We are direct factory representatives and can quote you the same price, delivered in Carbon with all taxes paid, as can any traveller or salesman soliciting orders. Buy in Carbon whenever possible and especially when it does not cost you any more to do so.

ORDER YOUR

Counter
Check
Books



FROM

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

SALE OF LADIES' DRESSES, SKIRTS, BLOUSES

ALL AT GREAT PRICE REDUCTIONS
COME IN AND SEE THESE TODAY!

THE CARBON TRADING COMPANY

I. Guttman, Prop. : Carbon, Alberta

Test Your Seed Grain!

Pioneer Elevators have available modern seed grain guaranteeing testing machines. Any farmer wishing to have his seed grain tested for germination may obtain tests free of charge through any Pioneer Elevator.

Consult our agent in your district regarding any of your agricultural problems.

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Department of Labour National War Labour Board GENERAL ORDER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for January 2, 1943, is 117.1 (adjusted index 116.2) as compared with the cost of living index number for July 2, 1942, of 117.9 (adjusted index 117.7).

The Wartime Wages Control Order, P. C. 5963, provides in Section 48 (iv):

"The amount of the bonus shall not be changed unless the cost of living index number has changed one whole point or more since the last general order of the Board requiring an increase or decrease in the amount thereof."

The index number not having changed by one whole point or more since July 2, 1942, pursuant to the provisions of P. C. 5963 as stated, the National War Labour Board orders that the terms of its General Order dated August 4, 1942, shall continue to apply for the period February 15, 1943, to May 15, 1943, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost of living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable," under the provisions of the Order.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Chairman, National War Labour Board

Ottawa, Canada
February 4, 1943

Patronize Federal Elevators for Price and Service

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED

Commercial Printing

Do not try to economize on necessary expenses. Neatly printed business stationery is just as important to your business as any other of your necessary expenses, and it is poor economy to do without it. Blank writing paper and forms on which your name is written in ink do not raise the prestige of your business. And if it's economy that you want, see us and find that our prices are most reasonable.

The Carbon Chronicle

If it's grain... Ask us!

PARRISH & HEIMBECKER LTD.

Grain Receivers, Shippers and Exporters
An old established firm with a reputation for doing business right.

Head office—Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg
BRANCHES: CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE



Food for War

PRESERVED, PACKED AND SHIPPED

Farmers, fishermen and stockmen would labour in vain to supply food to the United Nations, were it not for the skilled labor of those who prepare, preserve, pack and ship the food.

Thousands of Canadian men and women are doing a most necessary job of converting live and raw products to usable, transportable food for millions of fighting men and civilians overseas. In estimating the value of various tasks in the total war effort, much credit should be given to the workers in the

canning, dehydration, curing, packing, refrigerating and shipping industries.

"Bacon for Britain"? Yes, but also canned salmon and dried fruits and evaporated milk for Britain and our allies overseas.

The Bank of Montreal is working with all war-time industries and their workers by supplying the kind of banking service needed by hundreds of conveniently located branches.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A BANK WHERE SMALL ACCOUNTS ARE WELCOME"

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation



Carbon Branch: D. R. MACKAY, Manager

170